

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2421.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST WILCOX LEPER BILL

Orators Visit Kalihi Detention Camp and Tell Natives How It Will Affect Patients.

In the face of Home Rule opposition orators of the Republican party pursued their campaign last night in the Kalihi Detention camp. It was a rousing meeting, hundreds of Hawaiians crowding the hall and porches, and the applause was full and hearty. The majority of the speakers thrust at the Wilcox fallacies and if the eager faces of the auditors indicated their feelings, the meeting was a most successful one. It was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, with S. M. Kanakani in the chair.

One of the most eloquent addresses was that of Senator Kanaka who held his audience as if spell-bound when he replied to a Home Ruler in the hall who referred to him as a snake. With voice trembling with emotion, and with forcible speech, the Senator poured out his proof that he was far from being a snake, and that he was instead an angel of mercy to the Hawaiians. So forcible was the Senator that the natives listened in rapt attention, and the noise which had been started when he arose soon subsided. He asked them whether it was as a snake that he went to Diamond Head, then to prison to sleep on a hard cot, and to eat unrelished food and drink only water. Was he a snake then when he did all for the Hawaiian race. He challenged any man to fling the epithet again at his face when these facts were before them. He told them to follow Prince Kuhio, to vote for him that he might benefit them by his presence at Washington.

Paul Isenberg was introduced as the "Kamehameha II" of the party and the "Milk of Wailale" as Wilcox had referred to him. He made a big hit and when in stentorian tones he called on all to follow the banner of Republicanism borne by Prince Kuhio and send him to Washington and help him to obtain benefits for the race, the cheering became intense. Isenberg said he was a good milker, but he could do other things as well, and among these was to work hard in the Legislature. He too, was a Hawaiian, and he looked forward to work for the interest of his people. Times were hard and times that were good would come with the election of good honest men to the Legislature, and those men were in the Republican party.

William Aylett made a forcible speech. His heart was still heavy from the failure of the last Legislature to accomplish anything for the territory, he said, and in the next election he trusted the Hawaiians would vote for the men who would help them.

All the speakers referred in scathing terms to Wilcox's leper bill and pointed out to the people what would result if the care of the lepers was taken away from the island government.

Lorrin Andrews made a ringing speech against the leper bill and roused the Hawaiians to a pitch of enthusiasm. Paul Isenberg at the conclusion of his speech had to sing. The natives wouldn't let him sit down until his voice had been heard and to an accompaniment of guitars and mandolins he sang "Ua Like no a Like," after making the Hawaiians promise that they would vote for him if he did sing.

DEMOCRATS NAME WILCOX AND SUPPORT HIS TICKET

Four Changes Only Are Made in the Entire List of Home Rule Candidates for the Legislature.

Democrats, to the number of 57 last evening, at Waverley Hall, turned over their organization to the Home Rulers, Chairman McCarthy rode over the minority without scruple, and Testa, in the role of boss, tried hard to complete the surrender by insisting upon the acceptance of the entire Home Rule ticket, with the change only of David Kawananakoa instead of Nottley for the Senate. The ticket nominated was as follows:

For Delegate: Robert W. Wilcox.

For the Senate: David Kawananakoa, Edgar Cayless and J. P. Makalani.

For Representatives, Fourth District: C. J. McCarthy, J. D. Holt Jr., H. A. Juen, G. K. Wilder, Joseph Aea and Keona.

For Representatives, Fifth District: Frank Harvey, William Moesman, D. M. Kuphea, S. K. Ohi, N. K. Kou and Damiano.

When the meeting was called to order the question, "What are we here for," came up, and on motion of Terrell it was decided to place a full Democratic ticket in the field. Creighton thought there should be no nomination for delegates, but that each man should vote for a candidate, so as to get at the uninfluenced opinion of the majority. This was not to the taste of the bosses, for a motion providing for the nominations by a committee of ten was passed and Chairman McCarthy read from a list prepared before the meeting the following: John Effinger, H. A. Juen, W. H. Johnson, Charles Creighton, P. Terrell, J. O. Carter Jr., Julius Anche, H. J. Moesman, C. L. Rhodes and G. K. Wilder. Before this an attempt was made to name Col. Cornwell for the delegate, but it failed. The committee reported back the list as nominated, with the exception of J. O. Carter for senator instead of Makalani, and a full list of Democrats for the fourth district, the fifth district being as passed. The committee stood 6 to 4 for Wilcox and 9 to 1 for the remainder of the Home Rulers.

Immediately the fight against Wilcox was begun. G. L. Rhodes moved to insert the name of Cornwell for Wilcox but he was beaten, and then on a ballot Wilcox received 44, Cornwell 20, and Prince Cupid 1. Cornwell moved

and the nomination of Wilcox was made unanimous.

John Colburn tried to speak but McCarthy said he had not signed the roll. Colburn asking if this was a new list of Democrats and being assured that it was, whereupon he and John Wise signed. Wise asked if Wilcox had signed the roll, but was told to sit down, as the question was not before the meeting.

Dr. Noblett moved that the rest of the ticket be named by a standing vote and Camarinos bolted, saying that he had come to help name a Democratic ticket and not to surrender to the Home Rulers, he being followed out by Sullivan.

Testa moved the substitution of Makalani for Carter, and this was done after J. O. Carter Jr. had said his father withdrew in favor of the Home Ruler. The senators were then named. J. F. Bowler withdrew from the representative ticket, and Testa took out the name of Camara. Testa then moved the naming of the entire Home Rule ticket, but after some talking H. A. Juen was substituted for L. K. Kentwell, and G. K. Wilder for Nauha. The fifth district ticket with Harvey instead of Ng Mon War was adopted.

The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of six, with himself, on Platform, and as well a committee on Finance. The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday evening.

QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS DEAD

SPA, Belgium, September 19.—The Queen of the Belgians died this evening. Queen Marie Henriette was the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, and was born in August, 1835. She had been ill for a long time.

WILL NOT BE A CARDINAL

ROME, September 20.—The decree to make a practice which threatened to establish a fixed precedent of promoting Apostolic delegates at Washington

FATHER LEONORE FOUESNEL PASSES AWAY AT THE CATHOLIC MISSION



THE LATE FATHER LEONORE.

L YING upon a cot, in the humble room in which he has resided at the Catholic Mission for nearly two decades and surrounded by nearly all of the Catholic clergy of the Territory, Father Leonore Fouesnel, patriarch of the priests in the Hawaiian Islands, passed away peacefully yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. For nearly twenty-four hours the aged and revered divine lay almost unconscious upon his cot before death overtook him, but it was a death without suffering, and in his ears to the very last sound the prayers which for more than half a century he had said during his active ministry.

It was an affecting scene when Father Leonore passed from the midst of his fellow workers. It was known early in the day that he had not long to live for he had been stricken on Sunday with cerebral hemorrhage and the physicians noticed even then that the hand of death was outstretched to lead him to his eternal rest. Shortly after three yesterday Father Leonore lapsed into unconsciousness. In the cathedral Bishop Gulistan, the local clergy and the visiting priests from the other islands who are in Honolulu in attendance at the Annual Retreat, were praying while Father Leonore's life was slowly ebbing

away. At his side knelt the faithful Brother Severinus, who has been a devoted attendant for years to the aged priest. Bishop Gulistan left the cathedral and came to see his old friend. Seeing that he was nearing death he knelt at his side and prayed for the repose of his soul. Other priests, finishing their devotions, came silently into the bare little room and dropped upon their knees. A candle was lighted and holy water was sprinkled about the dying priest's form. A last tremor and the Bishop looked up toward heaven. Heads were bowed low for all knew that Father Leonore was no longer in the land of the living.

On Sunday morning supported by four priests and attendants the Father entered the Cathedral for the last time and offered up his devotion to his Master. Almost fainting he was borne from the church and thence to his room and soon after the fatal hemorrhage came. The funeral will take place this morning at ten o'clock the services to be conducted in the cathedral, Bishop Robert Gulistan officiating. At 9:30 matins will be celebrated by the entire body of clergy, numbering some twenty priests, singing the office of the dead. The interment will be in the Catholic cemetery. The Bishop has issued a

general invitation to the friends of the Mission and of Father Leonore, owing to the shortness of time necessary to issue invitations thereto.

Father Leonore Fouesnel was born August 13, 1823 in Allaire, Brest, France. He was ordained priest in Paris in 1848 and arrived in the Hawaiian Islands with the Bishop of Aloha in 1854, proceeding to Wailuku, Maui, which was his first station. He remained there from 1854 to 1883 when he came to Honolulu to take up his residence and service. He was appointed Provincial in 1891 continuing as such until some three years ago when he retired from active participation in the work of the Mission. Father Matthias succeeded to his office, since which time he has been the Honorary Provincial. In 1884 he was sent to the United States where he secured the Sisters who have since been located at the Leper Settlement and at the Receiving Station in Kalihi. For this service he was decorated with the Order of the Star of Oceania by Princess Liliuokalani, acting as Regent in the absence of King Kalakaua.

Father Leonore was of an artistic turn of mind and it was due to him that the interior of the Cathedral was so beautifully decorated and gilded.

FRAMING LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL

Republican Commission Discusses the Plans for a Proper Measure.

The commission named by Chairman Holstein of the Republican Territorial Convention to draft a bill to provide for city and county government, met yesterday and had a long preliminary talk over plans for future movements. The committee considered its duties in the largest sense and devoted the afternoon to discussion of the scope which is to be given to the measure to be framed.

A number of copies of the bill as framed two years ago were on hand and these furnished the basis for the discussion. The commission decided that the work should be pressed to an early conclusion, as there are a number of plans from which to work now before it. After discussing the plans informally for some time an adjournment was taken to Wednesday, at which

time the commission will organize and rush through its work.

The members of the commission are: W. O. Smith, A. G. M. Robertson, A. L. C. Atkinson, E. D. Tenney and George W. Smith.

Hawaiians Not for Wilcox.

News from Maui shows that the feeling there is running strong in favor of Prince Kuhio. A letter received Sunday from Kihel says:

"The Republican party is very strong here on Maui for the coming election. The people here are not interested in Wilcox as in former times, and the hope is expressed that he will be badly beaten and that Prince Cupid will be elected by a large majority."

Verdict of Accidental Death.

The coroner's jury last night brought in a verdict to the effect that the sailor who lost his life in the harbor met his death through "accidental drowning."

Woods Looking for a Fight.

F. J. Bryant, the Irish comedian, goes to Hilo today on the steamer Claudine as advance agent for "Billy" Woods, who expects to fight all comers in the Rainy City.

AUSTIN EVADES HEARING

He Takes Refuge In Technical Pleas.

Following a refusal of Auditor Austin to participate in the hearing of the charges preferred by Governor Dole, with a reiteration of the charge that the executive is acting beyond his powers in the matter of suspension, the matter will now probably be submitted to the courts. The question of salary which Austin claims must still be paid is the point upon which the courts will probably be asked to act. In executive conference yesterday following the expulsion of the newspaper men at the request of Attorney Ashford, the question of salary was brought up, Austin insisting that the suspension of himself by the governor was illegal, and that he therefore could not be deprived of his salary. The governor promised an answer upon the point which was sent during the afternoon. This was to the effect that the salary will not be paid during the time that Mr. Austin is under suspension, but if through the action of the Senate it should develop that the auditor had been illegally suspended, the entire salary will be paid to him. If upon the first of October, which is tomorrow, the acting auditor refuses to issue a salary warrant to Mr. Austin for the entire month of September, legal action may then probably be instituted, though Austin's attorneys refuse to give out any information of the next move on their part.

In the meantime Austin is denied admittance to the office, a uniformed officer standing guard day and night, though no further attempt has been made to effect an entrance on the part of the suspended auditor.

It was but a few minutes after the appointed time, ten o'clock yesterday morning, when Herbert C. Austin, accompanied by his attorneys, C. W. Ashford and A. G. M. Robertson, appeared before the governor in the Executive Chamber. Deputy Attorney General J. W. Cathcart and Assistant Attorney General E. A. Douthett were present on behalf of the government, Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd being the only one in attendance besides the newspaper representatives and the stenographer.

"Are you ready to proceed?" asked Mr. Robertson, after all had been sitting quietly about the table for a few moments.

"Do you wish the government to put on its witnesses on behalf of the charges?" asked Governor Dole in reply.

"I think it proper to first read the answer."

The answer was read as follows the document then being handed over to Deputy Attorney General Cathcart: Auditing Department, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, September 29, 1902.

Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir:—Your two communications, of the 25th and the 26th instant, respectively, have been received by me and have my attention.

In the first of those, you allege certain charges against me, and conclude with the announcement that, because of those charges, you suspend me from my office as Auditor of this Territory, pending such reply as I shall see fit to make to said charges, or such further investigation as may be had therein.

In the second, and later, of said communications, you cite me to appear before you, at a place and hour therein named, to show cause why the suspension which you have undertaken to exercise, and which, as above, you have announced in the first of those communications, "should not be continued in force until my official conduct as Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii can be submitted to and acted upon by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii."

In response to said citation I have the honor to point out the following facts, viz:

1. My tenure of office, and the mode of my removal, is and are fixed by the Act of Congress creating the Territory of Hawaii; and by Section 80 of that Act, which deals with this matter, there is no authority vested in the Governor of this Territory to suspend the Auditor for any cause; neither is such authority expressed elsewhere in said Act, which, as I respectfully submit, supersedes all the provisions for suspension of that official, as expressed in the Audit Act of 1898, under which, apparently, you have assumed to act, in your attempted suspension of me, as announced in your communication of September 25th, above acknowledged.

2. If, by any chance, I have erred in my construction of the law, as set forth in the preceding paragraph, you are still bound by the terms of the Audit

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FATHER WENDELIN RESIGNS

The Molokai Priest Steps Down and Out.

The Reverend Father Wendelin Moellers, whose controversy with the Board of Health created a sensation a few months ago, has severed his connection with the Leper Settlement after fifteen years' service.

Father Wendelin tendered his resignation to Bishop Gulistan in June but it has just been acted upon and the Catholic priest returned to Honolulu from Kalaupapa on Tuesday. Father Valentine stated last evening that a successor to Father Wendelin had already been appointed, but as no official announcement had been made as yet, he was not at liberty to give the desired information to the newspapers. Father Wendelin's successor is in the islands and will go to the settlement within a week. In the meantime the Catholic churches at Kalaupapa and Kalawao will be under the supervision of the priest still remaining with the lepers. Father Wendelin will also remain in the islands and his assignment of work will be made at a meeting of all the Catholic priests in the Territory to be held next week.

The reasons for Father Wendelin's determination to leave the settlement are found in the conditions imposed upon the priest by the Board of Health after it had been decided to allow him to remain and continue his work. Following an investigation of charges made against Supt. Reynolds and Dr. Oliver resulting in the removal of both these employees, a request was made to Bishop Roper for the recall of Father Wendelin. No charges were made but it was set out that his recall was necessary "in the interests of harmony." Bishop Gulistan refused to accede to the request of the Board but after an interchange of considerable correspondence, the right of the Board to the absolute control of the settlement was acknowledged, following which it was agreed that Father Wendelin should be permitted to remain, on condition that he attend only to his ministerial duties, and refrain entirely from mixing in with the political affairs of the lepers. This condition proved irksome to the Reverend Father who believed that it was an obstacle to the faithful discharge of his work and resulted in his request to the Bishop that he be allowed to resign and give up the post which has been faithfully administered by him for fifteen years. In view of the complications arising the request has been granted.

FEELING IS HIGH.

In spite of the claims made by Wilcox of his friendship for the lepers, the Territory wards do not seem to appreciate him. Later news from Kalaupapa is to the effect that the lepers are in indignant revolt and threaten all manner of violence if Wilcox appears there. Supt. McVeigh is reported as having a hard time controlling the lepers because of the assertions made before the Senate Commission by Wilcox and others.

The further segregation of sexes is what the lepers most violently oppose, and they claim that they are not criminals and should not be treated as such.

ALASKA'S RUSSIAN BOUNDARY LINE

TACOMA (Wash.), September 17.—Lieutenant Emmons of the Navy is at Sitka interviewing old Russians and others regarding the reports of existing monuments marking the Russian boundary of Alaska. He declines to talk, but the oldest Russian residents have told freely what they know on the subject.

Colonel George Kostrometoff, a representative at Sitka of the Greek church and Russian government, says that records in the possession of Father Antolio, a Greek church priest at Minneapolis, should throw light on the subject.

Piaton Laranoff, aged 73, has a distinct memory of the monuments. He says an expedition was sent out from Sitka to make boundary surveys fifty-three years ago during the term of Adolph Carliach as Russian Governor. Laranoff's brother was a pilot to the expedition, which sailed to Chikilak and struck into the interior.

Winter set in and nothing was heard of the party, whereupon the authorities organized a rescuing party. After terrible privations, the rescuers found the remnants of the expedition, which had erected several monuments along the summit of the Chikilak mountains, where a part of them have been found by Lieutenant Emmons. The survivors of both expeditions returned to Sitka. Laranoff thinks subsequent expeditions were sent out.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Father Antolio, of the Greek Catholic church of this city, has admitted that he is in possession of ecclesiastical documents tending to confirm the American claims to the rich coal-bearing territory in the Far North which has been in dispute between the United States and Great Britain for years. These papers consist chiefly of reports and surveys authorized by Russia when Alaska was in the czar's domain. Father Antolio was sent to Alaska by the Greek church in 1870, and he remained there four years. He made a special study of the country, its resources and its history, and it was on account of his position in the church that he was enabled to

secure documents that promise to materially aid the American government in proving its Alaskan claims.

Among the papers in the possession of Father Antolio is a copy of the Alaskan treaty in the English and Russian languages. Accompanying this treaty is an Alaskan priest's narrative showing that in 1815 the Russian trading company had a dispute with the Hudson Bay Company of Canada and destroyed some of the latter's property. The Russian concern then conceded a strip of territory about ten miles wide, located in 54 degrees 40 minutes longitude near the mouth of the Stikine river for a term of years. The Hudson Bay Company was to collect rents for this period in this territory and have exclusive domain. But the tract was never given back, and Father Antolio says it is now usurped by British authorities.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH SEAS

SUVA, Fiji, Sept. 10.—Among the passengers who passed through Suva by the Miowera, was Madame Melba, the world renowned Australian singer who is visiting her native land under engagement to sing. On Wednesday evening Madame Melba dined at Government House, and, during her stay in Suva, she was the guest of Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Gemmel-Smith at McDonald's Hotel. Mrs. Smith was a school friend of Melba's, and both ladies were greatly pleased to meet once more after a lapse of many years. The famous singer has a relation in the old capital in the person of our well respected friend and citizen, Captain D. Robble, who was unable to come to Suva to pay his respects to his niece, of whom he is, of course, very proud.

Two very severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Ba at 11:15 this morning. A slighter shock was felt a few minutes later; the two first shocks were the severest yet experienced; they appeared to be travelling from a little east of north to west of south. Although this is open to argument as other residents assert that they were travelling in a northerly direction, many people left their houses expecting them to collapse. News of the eruptions which have no doubt taken place and of which these earthquakes were the result, will be anxiously waited for.

The last has not been heard (says the Argus) of the stout little yacht the Tillikum, which while on a voyage round the world was wrecked in the process of being litted on to a trolley at the Exhibition in Melbourne. The craft lately obtained notoriety other than that of successfully combatting the long stretch of ocean between Australia and British Columbia. Captain J. C. Voss and two others were awarded £200 damages and costs by Judge Chomley in the County Court for injuries the vessel sustained while being removed from the Exhibition building in April. The defendants, Messrs. Thomas Warr and Co., carriers, are now appealing to the Full Court against the verdict, and have lodged the amount of the damages and costs. The grounds of the appeal are numerous, among them being those of the wrongful admission of evidence, that the verdict was against the evidence and the weight of evidence, and misdirections by the judge on several points.

A NEW BOXER UPRISING FEARED

WASHINGTON, September 18.—There is grave fear in official circles in Washington that China is once more on the verge of a serious uprising. It may even exceed in proportions that of 1900. China has taken steps to put down the disturbance but whether they are adequate remains to be seen. This information was contained in mail advices received at the State Department today from Minister Conger. These letters were all dated last month. The troubles appear to arise principally from extortionate taxation, combined with resentment against the presence of missionaries, thus justifying the judgment of the Department of State, which pointed out to the powers that demand for excessive indemnities would result in serious internal troubles in China.

PEKING, Sept. 18.—The Boxer attack on Chengtufu, the capital of Szechuen province, in which 50,000 Boxers made ineffectual attempts to take the city, began September 15. When the rebels endeavored to enter the city a conflict ensued. The attackers were driven back and the gates of the city were closed and guarded by troops. Soldiers quelled the disorder within the city. Fourteen Boxer leaders and several other rebels were executed. A new Viceroy and new military officials are now on their way to Chengtufu to assume charge there.

A Murderer Arrested.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—It is reported that Tullio Muri, the well-known Socialist and lawyer of Bologna, Italy, who is accused of the murder of Count Bon Martini, recently found assassinated in his house in Bologna, has been arrested at the frontier town of Ala, Austrian-Tyrol.

The motive of the murder of Count Bon Martini was at first attributed to robbery. On September 11th, however, Prof. Muri, a university professor, one of the best known physicians in Italy, and Count Bon Martini's father-in-law, denounced his own son, Tullio, as the murderer. The accused man, the dispatch added, admitted having murdered his brother-in-law, and said the crime was committed after a brutal provocation by a family quarrel. Other reports had it that a love affair was at the bottom of the crime. Count Bon Martini lived apart from his family.

Charles Andrews Dead

HILAI, September 14.—Charles Andrews, for many years pastmaster of the Hilai, died of a heart attack at 4:30 a. m. today. He was a brother of Mrs. H. H. Williams. Mrs. J. H. Fisher and Mrs. L. C. Allen. He leaves a wife and several children.

CORPORATION HOLDINGS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

W. O. Smith Explains Need for Large Tracts on Which Expensive Plants Are Erected.

Among the valuable statistics prepared and submitted to the Senatorial Commission by W. O. Smith were the figures relating to the lands now held by corporations and the acquisition of them. The members of the commission also showed considerable interest in the matter of the output of the various plantations, and the table which is given in the subjoined papers shows figures which will supply the information. The two papers follow:

ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CORPORATIONS.

To the Honorable Senate Committee.

In addition to statements already made by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, we desire to call attention to the clause in Section 55 of the Organic Act which provides:

"That no corporation domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of one thousand acres; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporation or association contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States, but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired."

This provision apparently was intended to prevent the stifling of competition and controlling of prices by corporations, and to encourage the cultivation of small tracts of land by individuals.

Every right thinking man desires that which will promote the best interests of the community in which he lives, and if the strict enforcement of this provision would promote the development of the resources of these islands, and tend to create a class of small farmers, and induce the immigration of those who would acquire holdings and establish homes, there would be no question as to the wisdom of the law.

But, under the conditions existing here, we submit that the provision will not only fail in its object, but is a serious obstacle in the way of the development of these islands.

The paper upon the labor problem, heretofore presented, sets forth the facts as to the sugar industry being the great and chief industry of the islands, and mentions the large capital required to establish a sugar plantation. With the low prices of sugar in the world's markets, resulting from the greatly increased production of both cane and beet sugar, in the sugar producing countries, the margin of profits in becoming very small; and under the conditions existing here it can be produced at a profit only when cultivated and manufactured on a large scale.

More than two-thirds of the cane grown in these islands is produced by artificial irrigation. Water for irrigation, in quantities sufficient to justify engaging in cane culture, can only be obtained from surface streams or by pumping from subterranean sources.

These islands are of volcanic formation, rising abruptly from the sea to high elevations; and the rains fall mainly upon the northerly and easterly side of each island from clouds brought in by the prevailing northeast trade winds.

Owing to the nature of the formation, and of the rains, the exposed portions have been worn into deep gorges with high ridges between them. In many instances these gorges are from hundreds to thousands of feet in depth, with precipitous sides, and follow each other in close succession with but small areas of land between suitable for cultivation.

For the most part the drainage is far removed from the source of the water supply, and to convey the water from the gorges in the rainy belt to the arid sections, ditches of many miles in length are required, as also pipe lines to cross the intervening valleys. Dams, reservoirs and flumes are also needed in many instances.

In obtaining water by pumping from below the surface powerful machinery and pipe lines of large capacity are required.

NATIVE VIEW OF LEPER ISSUE

The Sentinel, a new Hawaiian paper, printed partly in the vernacular has the following in its current issue:

The Sentinel joins in the protest against the effort made by our Delegate to have the control of the Leper Settlement placed under the Federal government.

Of course we understand that the Delegate has an old score to wipe out against the present Board of Health in the abrupt and, we believe unwarranted, dismissal of his brother two years ago from the position of secretary of the Board.

We sympathize with his feelings in the matter but beg to remind him that the welfare and comfort of a considerable number of our people are too precious to be put in jeopardy to satisfy his very proper feelings of resentment against a number of individuals.

When once the control of the settlement has passed into Federal hands we will then have absolutely no right to have a say as to what should or should not be done at the settlement. We have some voice in the matter now, as we elect the Legislature who make and unmake the laws governing the Board of Health and who vote the money to carry out the laws.

The Legislature is privileged to select the settlement and make an exhaustive examination of the way affairs are or have been conducted there. They can and should introduce and carry through measures looking to curtailing of the powers of the Board of Health to delegate to favorite employees the right to be harsh, unjust or brutal to their fellow men.

To procure an adequate supply of water the expense involved, in the first instance, ranges from \$100,000 to \$500,000 and in maintaining these irrigation ditches and pipe lines and pumping plants, heavy expense is incurred.

The machinery, buildings and appliances necessary to manufacture sugar on a scale to justify the undertaking, costs also from \$100,000 to \$500,000 and upwards. These conditions prevent the engaging in sugar culture by any excepting those with large capital, unless the small capital of many persons is associated. This association is generally accomplished by means of incorporated joint-stock companies.

Most of the sugar companies of these islands are incorporated, and the shares of stock are held by persons in every walk in life. A single corporation will have hundreds of stockholders. If profits are made it does not result to the benefit of merely a few large capitalists, but is shared by a large number of persons, many of whom are of small means.

While the yield of sugar per acre is occasionally large, from eighteen to twenty-four monies elapses from the time the land is broken for planting until the harvesting is concluded. Planting is generally done in the summer months, and the grinding is begun about November of the following year and finished about the following June. Thus the crops overlap. Moreover fields cannot be continuously cropped, but must be allowed to lie fallow from time to time. Thus generally about three times the area of land is needed to maintain continuous yields, than is required to produce a single crop.

One thousand acres of land will permit of the continuous annual planting of about three hundred acres, which is not sufficient to justify the venture. It must be borne in mind that in most instances the land suitable for sugar culture does not interfere with the lands suitable for the growing of rice, coffee and other products. There are sufficient areas of land available for these minor industries for all demands which are likely to arise for them.

The one-thousand acre restriction does not apply to the mainland, and under the conditions which exist here, it not only fails to accomplish the object sought, but is a serious obstacle in the development of the country.

If the provision cannot be repealed it should be modified in some reasonable way. To make the restriction apply only to the acquisition of public lands would be less objectionable.

We earnestly recommend the subject to your consideration.

A table is hereto appended giving the number of stockholders of each of the sugar corporations.

Respectfully submitted,

Honolulu, T. H., September —, 1902.

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUGAR PER TON ON VARIOUS PLANTATIONS.

Oahu Sugar Co.	\$47.00
Ewa Plantation	36.62
Kahuku Plantation	45.00
Haiku Sugar Co.	57.00
Paia Plantation	44.00
Ookala Plantation	33.47
Onomea Sugar Co.	54.98
Hunokaa Sugar Co.	32.50
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	44.11
Kohala Sugar Co.	61.00
Hutchinson Plantation	45.00
Kilauea Sugar Co.	64.00
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	49.00

The foregoing statements are derived from the operating expenses and the tonnage of the various plantations for 1901. It must of course be borne in mind that these figures do not include the moneys expended for permanent improvements. Furthermore, this statement is of the cost of production at the mill and does not take into consideration the cost of marketing the sugars. The cost of marketing depends a great deal upon the situation of the plantation. On the island of Hawaii this cost averages from \$12.50 to \$15 per ton.

Honolulu, T. H., September 24, 1902.

His War Relic

Not an Envidable One Was That of This Young Veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Charles J. Draper, of South Shaftsbury, Vt., who served in Company D, Fourth Pennsylvania regiment during the Spanish-American war, brought home with him a relic which caused him a great deal of misery. He tried to rid himself of it but was unable to do so until a friend came to his aid with what proved to be a valuable suggestion. Mr. Draper tells of it as follows:

"During the encampment in Georgia I became very ill, probably from impure water, poor food and the climate. After eating even the lightest food I would bloat to a great extent. My bowels were in a very serious condition and my heart was so weak that a few minutes' walk would exhaust me. I could only just drag myself around and sometimes I would have to stay in bed for a few days. I was treated in Georgia and in Porto Rico by our company surgeon and later by the doctor at home. They both told me it would be months before I could expect to see any improvement. 'I had been in this state of misery for about four months when a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He had been benefited by them and thought they might help me. I began taking them and felt relieved in three days. I took them for two months and they made me well and strong. I keep the pills by me all the time though I have had no need of medicine for a long while.'"

Stomach trouble and nervous debility always yield readily to the potent influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills are a positive specific for all diseases arising from poor blood or weakened nerves. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

No Hatless Women in Church.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Rev. Charles R. Carley, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Yonkers, said to be one of the wealthiest between New York and Albany, in a sermon has denounced women who go hatless to church. He declared the practice to be a violation of the church rules and quoted the Apostle St. Paul to the effect that women must come to worship covered. The rector declared that hatless women will, in the future, be refused admission to his church.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Bottled

Primo Lager

We want your order for a case of Primo. It will give you health and strength. Telephone to the Brewery, Main 341.

800 Represent Cyphers

800 represent about the number of strong healthy chicks you will get out of every thousand eggs you put in a

Cyphers Incubator

Self-regulating; you fill the lamp and the incubator runs itself, day and night. Don't buy an incubator till you have investigated Cyphers.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

WORK OF CABLE SHIP

Silverton to Make a Sure Job of It.

With the San Francisco-Honolulu cable now on a ship and on the way to San Francisco to start laying the line to Hawaii, many people breathe a deep sigh of relief and hope that no accident will now mar the work. The steamship Silverton has three thousand miles of cable coiled in water tight tanks. The manner in which a cable is stretched across the ocean bed is very interesting.

The strand which is to connect Honolulu with the mainland is to be about two and a half inches in thickness at the shore ends, but the greater portion of that to be laid on the bed of the ocean will only be an inch in diameter. The cable has to be heavy and very strong near the land owing to the risks that are run in having the cable torn apart by anchors of passing vessels in shallow water. The cable is of English manufacture, but some portions of it were first made in New York.

Thirty years ago cable laying was risky work. There were more failures than successes and millions of dollars were wasted in early attempts at securing communication under the sea by them. But today experience has taught us so much that the work of putting down a cable has become comparatively simple and sure, and it is expected that there will be no hitch in putting down the long wire strand between Honolulu and San Francisco. A cable ship cannot steam along and let its cable pay out to suit itself. The course over which it is laid must first be carefully surveyed. Then the cable steamer must be provided with many appliances for dropping the cable into the sea in a careful manner. The cable must be paid out carefully. There is special machinery for measuring and controlling the speed at which it leaves the vessel. The Silverton has an intricate system of wheels and rollers for doing this work. Powerful breaks attached to these regulate the speed. The difference between the speed of the ship and the rate of paying out the cable shows the contractors the amount of slack they have in the water, and they work accordingly.

The bed of the ocean is not a smooth surface. Hills, valleys, gorges and deep ravines are encountered just the same as on land. Where a long span of cable is supported by two hills there is liable to be a kink. This has to be avoided. On approaching Hawaii where the land rises abruptly from great sea depths much care will have to be exercised by the cable layers to prevent trouble. Owing to these high "cliffs," a cable hanging over them might break by its own weight.

The Pacific cable has been constructed much differently than the earlier Atlantic cables. There is two and one-half times as much copper in the strand as was used in the Atlantic cables and this makes the efficiency of the cable much greater and increases its permanency.

This cable was not manufactured in the United States because we have no plant capable of doing the work. The works where it was manufactured in England are large ones. The cable was carefully tested there in a score of ways, both during and after its manufacture.

Should a break occur after the Pacific cable has been finished it will not be a very hard matter to find the two ends of it and repair it to its exact location will be recorded. Accurate observations of its latitude and longitude are to be made as it is laid.

In the Atlantic the cable companies have learned from experience that breaks occur on an average once or twice a year, and for this reason every care must be exercised in keeping track of the location of the cable on the ocean's bottom in order that the break may be found quickly and repaired.

It will take the cable ship a couple of days after being sighted to complete the laying of the cable into Honolulu and because of this Honolulu people will have an excellent opportunity to see how the work is done.

PRINCE KUHIO SOLID IN KAU

Letters were received yesterday by Hawaiians from the island of Hawaii on the steamer Mauna Loa, in which the tour of Prince Kuhio, the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, was characterized as one of triumph through the district of Kau. Wherever the Prince appeared and spoke to the natives there was a big turnout and his utterances were applauded and endorsed.

Three distinct features of the native aloha for Prince Kuhio were apparent in the letters: 1, his being a Prince of the realm; 2, the straightforwardness of his speeches; 3, advising the people to vote for good candidates and vote for the delegate nominee on the Republican ticket, because the Republican party controls the administration of affairs throughout the United States.

Baltimore Gets It

DES MOINES, Iowa, September 28.—After an exciting contest Baltimore today secured the next Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, winning from Hot Springs, Ark., by a vote of 85 to 82.

HAWAII IS WAKING UP

Prince Kuhio Has Extra Large Crowds Present.

Republicanism is having a day on the big island and from every side are heard the cheers which are greeting Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, the candidate of the party, who is now on the Kau or Kona side of the island looking about for Home Rulers to convert.

Every report says that there has been a large attendance wherever the Prince has spoken, and that his followers are gaining ground every day. One letter which was received in the Claudine's mail Saturday, says of the tour:

"Upon the Prince's arrival at Hilo a week ago, we held a big meeting which was attended by all the local candidates for the legislature and despite the sitting of the Senatorial Committee the same night, it proved a great success. The Prince and Archie Mabaule went to Malukona, where we met Kalauokalani and his party who endeavored to hold rival meetings, but the natives refused to listen to their 'nonsense' as they said. Holstein was there and after the close of our meeting the gathering gave three cheers for the Prince and were eager to shake his hand."

"Next day we left for Waimea where J. D. Paris met us, continuing with the party throughout the trip. At the Waimea meeting, everybody present except perhaps two or three pledged themselves by a rising vote in favor of the Prince and the Republican ticket. It was a great demonstration and pleased the Prince, who is hopeful of success in this district. We found a Home Rule meeting in progress at Kukuihaele which broke up on our arrival and the Prince took possession, making a strong impression. Everywhere along the line of the route of the Prince we were met with an enthusiastic crowd, anxious to know why the Prince had turned from Home Rule to Republicanism. It appears the Home Rulers have tried to make the people believe the Queen is unfriendly to him, but he disabused their minds on that score."

"All along the road, wherever a handful of natives were gathered, our party would stop to let the Prince speak to the crowd. We had in our party three local candidates and Cupid, who, of course, was the center of attraction and met with ovations everywhere. At Laupahoehoe the schoolhouse was packed and at the close of Kuhio's remarks, again the expression of the people was given by a rising vote."

"From the enthusiastic demonstrations and reception given to the Prince, the prospects for a successful election look bright and we are all much encouraged."

YANKEE POACHERS THREATENED

LONDON, September 18.—In a dispatch from Odessa, the correspondent of the Standard says the Russian Minister of Agriculture and State Domain, M. Yermiloff, has announced that he has now taken effective measures for the suppression of the systematic poaching operations of Americans and Japanese among the seal and other sea animals on the northeastern coast of Siberia.

Although anxious to comply with the reiterated representations of Russia, the Washington and Tokio governments have failed to put an end to this illicit fishing in Russian waters. M. Yermiloff, continues the correspondent, now gives formal notice that American and Japanese poachers captured within the limits of Russia's maritime jurisdiction on the Siberian coast will be liable to three months' imprisonment and their ships and cargoes to confiscation. This order will be enforced by three fast gunboats. No discrimination will be made. The commanders and crews of poaching vessels will be subjected to the same punishment. In case of refusal to surrender or attempt to escape the commanders of the Russian gunboats are empowered to fire upon and sink the sea pirates.

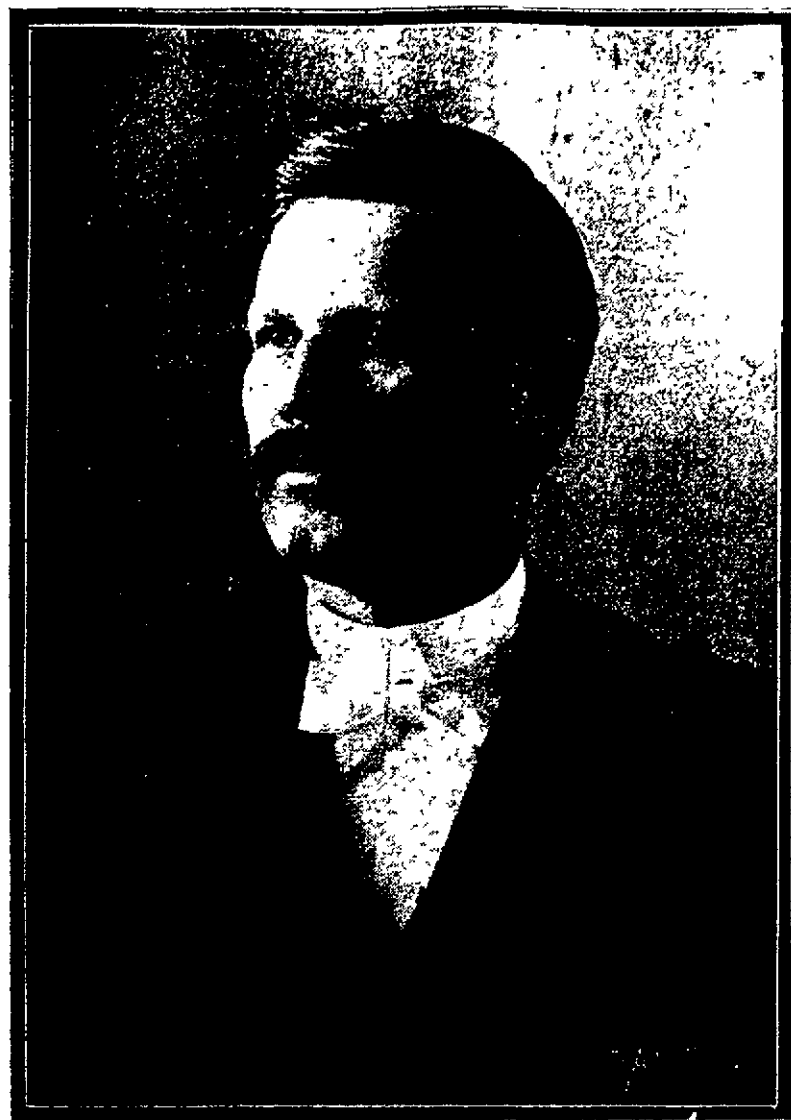
Devereoy Wins

NEW YORK, September 16.—Republican and Democratic primaries were held in the various Assembly districts in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx today. There was keen interest in the contest in the Ninth Assembly district, where William S. Devereoy, Deputy Commissioner of Police, had for weeks conducted a picturesque campaign as a candidate for the Tammany leadership as against Frank S. Goodwin, Tammany leader and John C. Sheehan, leader of the Greater New York Democracy. At 11 o'clock tonight Louis Munzinger conceded the nomination of Devereoy. An unofficial count shows that the vote cast in the Ninth district (with one district approximated) is: Devereoy 164, Goodwin 729, Sheehan 1318.

Fortifying Jamaica

KINGSTON (Jamaica), September 16.—The construction of a new battery at the eastern extremity of Kingston harbor has been begun. It is to have an armament of six-inch quick-firing guns and is intended for defense of the eastern channel. This new battery forms a part of the general scheme for strengthening the British naval station at Port Royal in anticipation of the opening of the Panama canal. Another battery is to be constructed on Palisades sand spit.

REMAINS OF F. W. M'CHESNEY LAID AT REST IN NUUANU



THE LATE F. W. M'CHESNEY.

The funeral of the late F. W. M'Chesney was held yesterday afternoon from the residence on Wilder Avenue. A large concourse of friends and relatives attended the services and the appreciation in which the deceased was held by the community was evidenced not only by the large attendance of mourners but by the magnificent offerings of flowers. The interment was made at Nuuanu cemetery. Rev J. P. Erdman had charge of the services.

The body of the deceased was brought to Honolulu yesterday morning by the Mauna Loa there being also particulars of his death. It seems that

Mr. M'Chesney had been riding on a plantation train and was standing on the outside of the engine cab keeping a lookout for cattle. A Japanese was riding on the car in front of the engine and the train was stopped while the Jap cleared the cattle away. This had been done and the train started ahead at a lively rate of speed, when one of the cattle became frightened and ran onto the track. The first cane car struck the animal and the collision caused the engine and three cars to jump the track. M'Chesney was caught between the engine and the cane cars and fatally injured, dying half an hour later.

OLD TIME VISITS TO THE VOLCANO

The Advertiser is indebted to Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock of Hilo for the following notes by the late S. N. Castle of visits to the volcano of Kilauea in 1837 and 1847: I visited the volcano on Hawaii, called Kilauea, in the early part of September, 1837.

At that time in addition to what is known as the large lake in the southwest part of the crater, and which has been open for many years and generally active, there were several smaller lakes of various sizes, the largest of which may have contained twenty or thirty acres, and all of which with the large lake were very active.

There were also many conical chimneys of different heights from four to twenty or thirty feet high, open at the top and from which melted lava was continually thrown up. In the vicinity of these cones or chimneys was a continual tremulous motion such as would be imagined to take place upon any covering placed over a caldron of boiling liquid driven by a furious fire.

The crater was filled with smoke and heat from the lakes and chimneys. There were also continual noises similar to several steam engines letting off their steam—also hissing and bellowing and thundering noises of a most unearthly nature.

I spent the first day of July, 1847 at the same volcano. Everything was changed—not a cone in the volcano sending forth smoke and fire—hardly a crevice from which issued smoke or steam. No lake open but the large one.

The whole interior of the volcano inside of what was known as the Black Ledge, elevated perhaps 200 feet. No noise, or none at least worthy of notice. All silent and still. From the brink of the crater at night the heavy sluggish waves of the large lake illumined that portion of the crater with a lurid light appearing at a distance not unlike the light produced by the burning of the log and brush heaps of a newly chopped field in a wooded country.

It was on the first of September, 1837 and the contrast between the volcano as it was on the first of July, 1847, can hardly be imagined without having been seen.

Cigar Tax Removed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Collector of Customs that an internal revenue tax shall hereafter not be assessed on cigars from the Philippine Islands. Up to the present time such a tax has been demanded. The question was referred to the Attorney General and he has now handed down his decision. There will be quite a loss of revenue to the Government as these quantities of cigars are annually imported from the islands. The import is not changed by the decision.

A Report to the Kaiser.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—American Generals who attended the German maneuvers are not expected in London before October 1st, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. It is stated that the Kaiser has asked Lord Roberts and General Corbin to send to him written reports of their opinions of the maneuvers. These reports would of course, be of a strictly confidential character.

BE A MAN!



Arouse Yourself. Feel the Spark of Life in Your Nerves. Recover the Vigor You Have Lost.

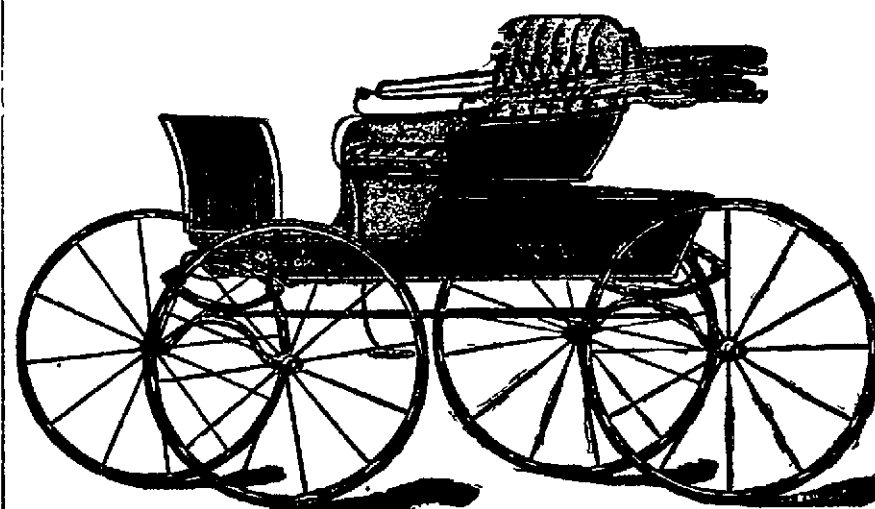
Would you not like to have your friends point to you as they used to and say, "There goes a strong man?" Do you not wish your eye to be so bright, your step so firm and your form so erect that men and women will admire you and remark at your manly bearing? These are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of modern men—physical and mental perfection, strength and power.

Who does not like to be strong, to feel that he is equal in strength to any man of his age? You can be if you will obey the appeal here made to you.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that. But Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cannot fail, it is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in this State," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effect of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

Call today and test it free or send for my book with full description. I will send it closely sealed if you will inclose this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 MARKET ST. San Francisco, Cal.



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices	Now
\$160.	\$125.
" " 175.	" " 135.
" " 200.	" " 160.
" " 250.	" " 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

Law, of the milling firm of Alexander & Law Brothers, and Miss Sherwin, a stomach and Law in the knee. Rowe, social favorite, shot two prairie chickens on the farm of L. Rowe, twelve miles from here. This so enraged Rowe that he fired twice at the hunter, shooting Miss Sherwin in the stomach and Law in the knee. Rowe ran home and swallowed the contents of a bottle of poison, dying in a few minutes. Miss Sherwin is not likely to recover.

A Canadian Tragedy

BRANDON, Man., Sept. 19.—Thomas

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

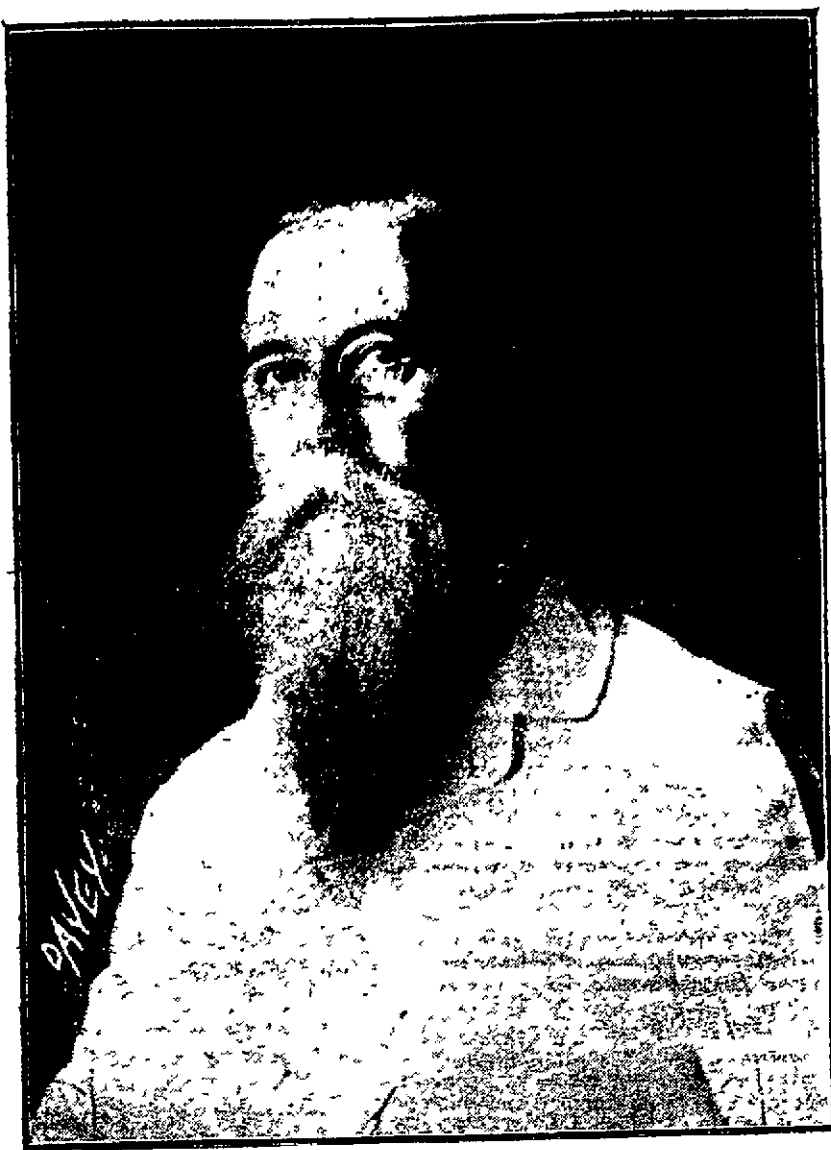
The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.



SENATOR MITCHELL OF OREGON.

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION



SENATOR BURTON OF KANSAS.



SENATOR FOSTER OF WASHINGTON.

HILO WANTS PAPER MILL

Work May Commence Within Six Months.

HILO, Sept. 26.—S. M. Mayer, of Seattle, who has been in the city the past week investigating the supply of bagasse available for his proposed paper factory, states that he is well pleased with the prospect in Hilo and vicinity. He likes the climate here better than anywhere else on the Islands and on that ground would prefer to locate his paper mill here if his further investigation in other lines terminates satisfactorily. Mr. Mayer, as was stated in last week's Tribune, represents the American Talc-Asbestos Co., of Seattle, a concern with solid financial backing and with immense ledges of talc to draw upon. These talc ledges are in Skagit County, Washington and are among the most famous in the world.

The primary reason for the company's investigation of the possibilities of paper making in Hawaii, is that a paper mill here would give a good outlet for talc. In the glazed papers and cardboards, a large proportion of talc is used for surfacing. It is also figured in the scheme, that paper manufactured from bagasse can be shipped around the Horn to New York and successfully compete with the eastern mills.

Mr. Mayer has had talks with the managers of several of the plantations here and feels very much encouraged. He proposes to pay a price for the bagasse that will enable mills using it for fuel to burn oil or coal instead and make money by the change.

To warrant the erection of a paper mill, Mr. Mayer says there must be from forty to sixty thousand tons of bagasse available the first year. To erect mills to handle such a quantity an outlay of \$150,000 to \$200,000, and when running would employ from 250 to 500 hands. The labor required in the paper factory is not of a character that would draw from the plantation supply.

Mr. Mayer estimates that this island produces 130,000 tons of bagasse annually. He believes a paper factory in Hilo could handle bagasse from the plantations on the other side of the island. The product of those plantations would have to be reduced by concentration before shipment.

If Mr. Mayer succeeds in securing a sufficient quantity of bagasse to warrant the erection of a mill, he believes work may be started within six months after his plans have been approved by the Seattle Board of Directors. So far as he has interviewed the business men of Hilo, Mr. Mayer states that he has found the best of encouragement and a willingness to cooperate in any way possible.

Mob Attacks Colliery

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 18.—A mob today attacked the colliery owned by W. M. Holmes, located in the heart of Pittston. After driving the non-union men from the mine the men set fire to the breaker which was saved from destruction through the efforts of men employed in the vicinity. The colliery resumed operations last week for the purpose of furnishing coal to the local trade.

NO PLACE FOR LADIES

Only Men Are Wanted In the Circuit Court.

Ladies will no longer grace the Halls of Justice and the soft rustle of silks and satins must be replaced by the business like stride of men according to the mandate of the new first Judge. There was a time not many months ago when Judge Humphreys was in control that the ladies held full sway in the Judiciary building, and four or five occupied positions as clerks and stenographers. Judge De Bolt "while admitting the capability and usefulness of women in their proper spheres does not believe that the court room is the place for them, particularly during the trial of criminal and divorce cases. Upon occasions during the past eight months there has been ample proof that the court room is not the proper place for ladies, as was shown by their exclusion and also in a general shifting of cases from one judge to another in order to prevent any unpleasant experiences.

"I have come to the conclusion," said Judge De Bolt yesterday, "not to appoint ladies as either clerk or stenographer. Several applications were received for the vacant place from ladies, but I told them frankly that I would not appoint a woman. I have no prejudice against women and nothing to say against their abilities or qualifications but I do not think the court room a proper place for a lady and it will further the interest of public justice not to appoint one. In divorce and criminal cases there is often evidence which cannot be presented, and consequently justice cannot be secured because of the presence of women. If there was enough business in the clerk's office for an extra clerk or stenographer I would gladly give such a place to a lady for women are fully as competent as men. Some of the lady applicants for the position of stenographer said that they appreciated the unpleasantness of the situation in certain cases but were willing to undergo it. However, I think they might be a question which concerns only the lady herself. The public interests are also to be considered. In a rape, seduction or adultery case, and in some divorce cases the testimony is of such a revolting nature that it could not be put before the court and jury in not be put before the court and jury in all its disgusting detail if a lady was present in the court room. While she might be willing to sit through such a trial every attorney with any manhood would hesitate before placing these matters before the court.

"However competent the ladies are who have made application for position, and I do not question their capability, I still think it would interfere with the course of justice and place a restraint upon attorneys in certain cases to appoint them. The office is not made for the office holder but for the convenience of the public and the public could not receive its just dues if such appointments were made. In the interest of justice I have declined to make such appointments."

OLD OFFICERS REAPPOINTED. Judge De Bolt reappointed nearly all of the old officers of the First Circuit Court yesterday. While the statute is silent upon the subject the first Judge deemed it wisest to make out new commissions for the interpreters, bailiffs, etc. in order to avoid any question.

Mrs. Clara Webster tendered her resignation to Judge De Bolt yesterday to take effect October 1, a step she had been considering for some time, and a new stenographer must be appointed in her place. There are a number of

Senators Leave Hawaii With a Mass of Testimony Bearing Upon Island Conditions.

WHEN the Sierra sails away today there will be among those who wave their adieu to Honolulu, the members of the Senatorial Commission which has just completed a most careful and searching inquiry into local affairs. After a month spent in the work Senators Mitchell, Foster and Burton leave with a mass of testimony covering almost every subject that could be considered and in which are facts which will bear heavily upon all future legislation affecting the Islands.

Each member of the commission has only the most pleasant recollections of Hawaii, and all leave with regret, as their stay has been filled with the most pleasant excursions and traditional Hawaiian hospitality. The work done will constitute the cheapest investigation that has ever been had, owing to the fact that the commission had few members and fewer attaches. It is safe to say that the entire expense will be less than \$2,500 of which nearly half will go for the shorthand of the testimony.

The mass of material collected, if all is finally incorporated in the statement, which must be made to the full committee, will make a report of not less than five or six volumes, and there will be maps and pictures to accompany it, which will make the report much sought after by those who desire information concerning the Islands.

The papers collected have been cased and shipped, and as there has been no discussion between the members as to what they will do with any one matter, and also as each member has a campaign in his own State this fall, there will be little or nothing done until the sub-committee meets in Washington this winter.

The last paper to be filed with the committee was that submitted last evening by Mrs. Henry H. K. De Fries, in which her claim to the Crown Lands, as the lineal descendant of the Kamehamehas in whom land rested the fee of the lands, was set forth. This was added to the mass of the testimony and will be considered later by the sub-committee.

health in this climate as in any other. Of course it must be conducted with judgment and moderation. Great harm may come from undue strain placed upon a heart and blood vessels that are not prepared for the demand.

Women require outdoor exercise here as much as men do, even more, I think. The strongest and healthiest ladies among us are those who lead an active life, who do their marketing and shopping afoot, who take a delight in gardening and flower culture, and with whom a long walk is a matter of daily habit. The contrary is also true. Those who sit indoors for hours at a time, who find it an effort to walk a block, and who take a long nap at mid-day, will surely find their health and strength deteriorate, and become victims of nerve exhaustion with its train of ill and wretchedness. This is an outdoor country, both for men and women.

What forms of physical exercise are best for girls? Those that develop the chest, basket ball, tennis, Indian clubs, all the usual appurtenances of a well appointed gymnasium, and incidentally baseball, hockey and football. Expand and strengthen the chest, this is the keynote of a fine physique. Increase the size and power of the chest-muscles and the arm-muscles and in so doing you augment the reserve force of the heart and add many cubic inches to the breathing capacity of the lungs. A strong heart and capacious lungs are a most allies in resisting the assaults of disease. Develop the chest, and the rest of the body will take care of itself. A good thorax means good arms, good back muscles and good legs.

Among the Spartans both boys and girls were taught to run, swim, leap and throw the lance. The Greek girl was not allowed to marry till she showed proficiency in gymnastic exercises. It is to the young that the gospel of development must be preached. The young man or woman who has gained in youth an ample chest and strong limbs has laid a priceless foundation for a sturdy manhood or womanhood. A fine physique once attained is never wholly lost. Galton points out that men of genius usually possess a good physique. Exceptions there may be such as Alexander Pope, Thomas Carlyle and Mrs. Browning, but broadly taken the rule holds good.

Fifty years ago, a writer in the North American Review thus bewails the physical degeneracy of that day: "What a pale, cadaverous prematurely aged set of youths assemble as graduating classes in our venerated universities! Oh for a touch of the Olympic games!" We have travelled far since then, as the writer would admit if he could see the college campus of today spread under the flag.

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

COUNTRY TO FORGE AHEAD

Barton's Opinion of Federated Australia.

Sir Edmund Barton Premier of Australia, and Sir John Forrest Minister of Defense for Australia, were passengers on the liner Aorangi from Victoria which called at Honolulu. Sir Edmund Barton has risen from the place of a humble lawyer to the proudest position that his country can give him. Dressed in white and with a light panama



Sir Edmund Barton Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia.

hat on his head the great politician looked quite contented while reading a late magazine on the deck of the steamer yesterday.

Sir Edmund is a protectionist. He has been mainly responsible for the high tariff that Australia has recently adopted. Speaking of Australian conditions he said:

"Australia is destined to become a great Commonwealth. It has tremendous resources and as soon as tariff conditions become settled and the country emerges from the grip of the big drought it is sure to forge ahead. We decided to weld our different states into a Commonwealth at a time when everything was pretty well topsy turvy because of the drought and the drawing from us of soldiers to fight in South Africa and under those conditions I think that our progress has been fast."

The recent conference of the Colonial premiers of Great Britain in England sought to prove of benefit to all of Britain's colonies. Heretofore the British colonies have been branching out like the tentacles of an octopus—each one going in a different direction and having but a faint idea of what the other is doing. Every part of the British empire now understands what the other part is doing and each one of the colonies will try to favor the other as far as possible. Reciprocity between the colonies can be but a natural result. The colonies will not fail to bend all of their energies toward assisting Great Britain with men and with money should the Empire be threatened at any point by another war. You can see that I believe the Empire was never before so united a nation as it is today."

The South Sea Islands and British relations with them have long been discussed. We have a great foothold in them at present and I think that sooner or later many more islands will be placed under the flag.

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

W H MAYES

A FRIEND TO HAWAIIANS

Miss Mary Green Died From Stroke of Paralysis.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Green, one of the oldest native born white women in Hawaii, died last evening at the advanced age of seventy-two years, as a result of a stroke of paralysis sustained while attending the eighty-first birthday celebration of Mrs. Persis Taylor on Saturday. Miss Green had barely left the house on Beretania street when she suffered the shock, her entire left side being affected. The suffering woman was carried into the office of Dr. Wood nearby where she died shortly after eight o'clock last evening.

Miss Green was born at Lahaina, Maui, December 14, 1830, being the daughter of the Rev. J. S. Green, one of the earliest of the Hawaiian missionaries. The entire life of the deceased was given to carrying on the work begun by her father in aiding and educating the Hawaiians, her principal work being among the native girls.

In 1842 the family moved to Makawao and in 1860, Miss Green accompanied her father to the States, remaining for four years. Upon her return she took up the work of teaching in the Maunaloa Seminary for girls and remained there until 1869 when it was destroyed by fire. Two years later she took charge of the seminary for girls at Waiakula, remaining in that position for eleven years, until ill health caused her return to Makawao. In 1885 she was called to Honolulu to take charge of missionary work here among the Hawaiians and continued nearly up to the very day of her death. Miss Green was well known among the missionaries and was welcome in the homes of all. She leaves besides a number of nephews and nieces, a half sister, Miss Laura Green of this city and a half brother, Frank C. Green of Bedford, Mass.

Notice of the funeral will be given later. The body will be embalmed and sent to Makawao for burial.

SIR JOHN FORREST'S VIEWS

Sir John Forrest is a character in Australian politics and in the every day life of the country. He is a large man and has a pleasing personality. He is known as the "King of the Goldfields," owing perhaps to the fact that he became prominently identified with the early mining operations in West Australia. As minister of defense he is laying the foundations for a very large militia to defend the country and while in England has made representations to the Colonial Secretary which may result in more warships being placed in the Australian squadron.

West Australia, says Sir John, "is one of the wealthiest gold producing countries in the world today. Eight millions sterling or \$40,000,000 worth of gold has been produced in that state during the year and if no more of the properties secured capital and worked their mines the output would be much greater. English operators have fought shy of the field owing to the many fakes that have been put on the London market but there is gold there in astonishing quantities and the country is likely to produce something big in the way of Eldorado yet."

Premier Seddon of New Zealand did not return on the Aorangi. He is returning during the year and if more of the Red Sea.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds \$3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital \$1,000,000.
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
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IMPERIAL LIME
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Aug-
ust 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Octo-
ber 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building,
(Signed) ELMER E. FAKTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2333

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURI-
FIER AND RESTORER.
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, etc.
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.

For Old Sores,
Cures Sores of the Neck,
Cures Sores of the Legs,
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the
Face.

Cures Scrofula,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings, etc.

Cures the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution or
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 12 each, and in cases containing at
times the quantity, sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the most obstinate
or long-standing cases. By PAUL CHAM-
BERLAIN, PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR
throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COGNAC
DISTILLERS CO., LTD., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Beware of cheap imitations. Look for
the name "CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE" on
the wrapper and the bottle.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that they get
the genuine article. Some unscrupulous
traders and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unprincipled vendors. To
avoid this, the Proprietors have caused
the name "CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE" to
be stamped on the wrapper and the bottle,
and the name "CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE" to
be stamped on the wrapper and the bottle.

CAS & COOKE CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

—AR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Hawaiian Sugar Co., Ltd.
The Hawaiian Sugar Mill Company.
The Hawaiian Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Hawaiian Oil Company.
The Hawaiian Steamship Company.
The Hawaiian Steamship Company.
The Hawaiian Steamship Company.
The Hawaiian Steamship Company.
The Hawaiian Steamship Company.

LEPERS OPPOSE CHANGE

The Residents Insist That
They Believe Present
System Is Best.

Leper residents of Kalaupapa have
spoken to the Commission of United
States Senators, and there is no possi-
bility of doubting their stand as against
the taking over of the Leper Settlement
by the United States. In a petition
which will be filed by the commission
at once 750 of the patients at the Molokai
settlement have declared that they
will be better pleased if the control of
the establishment rests in the local
government.

The petition for memorial to the com-
mission comes through W. O. Smith
who appears as amicus curiae for the
people. There was held on Thursday last
a mass meeting at Kalaupapa, which
was well attended and after the fact
that the expected visit of the Senators
would not be had, was explained, there
were several rousing speeches bearing
on the effects of the leper bill of Dele-
gate Wilcox, and its effects upon the
people of the settlement. It was stated
that the first effects of such a manage-
ment of the settlement as is contem-
plated in the federal control bill, would
be to make certain the division of the
families, and that then there would be
such military control of the settlement
as would insure the issuance to the
lepers of a ration like that which now
comes to the soldier.

After some discussion a commit-
tee of fifteen was appointed for the pur-
pose of distributing copies of and se-
curing signatures to a petition or
memorial to the Senatorial Commission.
So successful was this committee
that the petition or memorial
which came up in the Lehua yes-
terday has on it the names of nearly
90 per cent of all the inmates of the
settlement at the present time. The
committee forwarded the papers here
and they will be taken up by the Sena-
tors and given full consideration. Be-
fore the papers were tendered they
were fully fumigated and it is even yet
probable that they will be copied and
the copies put into the testimony of Mr.
Smith. The memorial reads as follows,
there being a Hawaiian copy and a
translation in English as well, in the
same handwriting, while the signatures
show that they are originals and that
there was nothing like getting a long
line of names in the same handwriting:

"We, the undersigned, residents of the
Leper Settlement on Molokai, would re-
spectfully present the following mem-
orial relative to our position and cir-
cumstances, and would ask you to con-
sider the same and present it to your
colleagues on your return to Washing-
ton.

"First. We beg respectfully to rep-
resent that we are here, not of our own
free will but at the instance and by the
power of governmental authority, as a
measure of sanitary precaution and
protection for the community at large,
and that our lot is a hard one, by reason
of a compulsory separation from home
and friends. The hardships of our
lot are however softened to a cer-
tain degree by the freedom of our life
here under the present system of rules
and regulations. Therefore we most
earnestly deprecate and protest against
any legislation which would control our
liberties and subject us to further and
greater hardships than we now have to
endure. And in particular we would
protest against any law being enacted
tending to the separation of the sexes;
a measure which in our humble opinion
would lead to serious disturbances
without any commensurate benefits.

"Second. We would respectfully rep-
resent that we are not in favor of
transferring the care and management
of the settlement to the Federal Gov-
ernment, but heartily endorse the posi-
tion taken by the Hon. Secretary
Cooper, that the Territory is able to
take care of us. It is true that there
are many minor details which might
tend to improve our conditions, but in
the main we are happy and contented
under the present regime, and earnest
hope that no change will be made, as
far as governmental control is con-
cerned."

This meeting, following the next day
after the appearance of the speakers
of the Republican party, indicates that
the people at the settlement are united
in their belief that Wilcox's bill will
produce ill results. The meeting of the
day before was attended by some 336
men, out of a total registration of 351.
The others declared that they would
not listen to the Republican arguments.
The facts were laid before the people
and before the speakers had finished
there was enthusiasm for Prince Kuhio
and much enthusiasm.

REPUBLICANS ARE WARMLY RECEIVED

The Republican nominees of Maui, to-
gether with several political workers,
accompanied the Board of Registration
to Kalaupapa, on Tuesday, the steamer
Lehua having been specially chartered
by the Board, so that the voters of the
Settlement might register as voters in
the coming election. The steamer left
Lahaina at 4:20 a. m. and after a very
rough passage arrived at Kalaupapa
at 10 a. m. The Board of Registration
after giving their permits to Supt. Mc-
Veigh at the wharf, went to Beritania
Hall, where they proceeded to register
between 250 and 260 voters. The former
registration was 312. The falling of the
figure especially to the fact that within
the past two years many have become
so disabled by disease that they had
not the physical power to appear be-

fore the Board. The Republican poli-
ticians, armed with permits, were ad-
mitted inside of the inclosure and from
a high platform within and close to the
fence addressed the people assembled
outside.

The blockade, or pen, as it is called,
incloses a part of the beach, and con-
sists of two twelve feet high picket or
batten fences about three or four feet
apart. The orators did not begin to
speak until the bulk of the voters had
become registered. There was no brass
band to enliven the occasion in as much
as the boys at the Settlement have
lost interest in it and it is in a dis-
organized condition.

The two Democratic politicians who
were passengers on the Lehua, Messrs.
John Richardson and Thomas Clark,
did not address the people because they
had no permits from the Board of
Health to enter the inclosure. Republi-
cans state that Settlement voters will
give the Prince a hearty support. The
Kalaupapa residents were looking ear-
nly forward to the visit of the Sena-
torial Commission. They wished to ex-
plain many things to them—especially
that the separation of the sexes would
be extremely distasteful to them. They
feel very deeply about the matter and
are preparing a petition to the Sena-
torial Commission protesting against
any such change.

The Lehua left the settlement at 5:30
p. m. and after landing the Board of
Registration and seven or eight poli-
ticians at Fukoo, proceeded to Lahai-
na.

The names on the passenger list to
Kalaupapa were C. H. Dickey, Sam
Kellinot, Philip Pall, L. von Tempisky,
S. E. Kalama, Joel Nakalela, W. P.
Hala, W. F. Pogue, D. H. Kahaulelio,
John Kalino, E. M. Hanuna, Edgar
Morton, Judge D. Kahaulelio, John
Richardson, Thomas Clark, Ernest
Brown, F. W. Hardy, R. C. Searle and
N. W. Aluli.

The party of Republicans who stum-
pled the remaining parts of Molokai
during the past week are C. H. Dickey,
S. E. Kalama, J. Nakalela, W. P. Hala,
E. M. Hanuna, and J. Kalino. Edgar
Morton managed the party.

On the 24th they addressed thirty vot-
ers at Halawa; on the 25th about sev-
enty electors at Fukoo Court House,
and in the afternoon of the same day
about twenty people at Kamalo.

On the 26th about thirty citizens as-
sembled at Kaunakakai to hear them.
The speakers would address the differ-
ent meetings directly after the regis-
tration had finished. The registration of
Molokai exclusive of the Settlement
was slightly larger than that of 1900.

LEPER BILL IS AGAINST HAWAIIANS

The leading editorial in "Ke Kila"
(The Sentinel), of this week, written
in the Hawaiian language, gives some
pertinent reasons why the Wilcox
Leper Bill should not be passed by
Congress, or given any serious thought
by the Senatorial Commission now in
Honolulu. A translation of the editorial
is as follows:

OH, SENTINEL, WHAT HAS THE
NIGHT?

The foundlings, the ones that have
been reared with care, and the loved
ones of the people, are to be given to
the stranger to be cared for.

A QUESTION CONCERNING THE

LEPERS.

Delegate Wilcox has presented a bill
to the American (Senatorial) Commis-
sion asking that the care of the lepers
be taken over by the Federal Govern-
ment. There was a bill of the same
kind presented to the American Con-
gress previous to this, and after the
news came the people were very much
opposed to it.

Therefore, the Sentinel is very much
surprised at the action of the delegate
of the people. He well knew that it
was against the wishes of the people,
and also against the wishes of the people
confined at the Leper Settlement
of whom he spoke disparagingly to the
commissioners.

We think that the people that are
living at the Leper Settlement should be
consulted first, and if each of them
will consent willingly in a body, then
grant this.

The Sentinel objects, and will greatly
object to have the dear ones of the peo-
ple given over to an outsider to be
cared for.

When Dr. Sloggett, the president of
the Board of Health, was questioned,
one of the Commissioners said he
thought it would be best to separate
the lepers, having separate places for
the men and for the women. By this
strange action the unfortunates will be
treated as prisoners.

Is this the right thing to do to the
dear ones of the people during their
last days of suffering? No. It must
not be done.

It is said that if they are passed over
to America to be cared for they will be
better fed.

Is this a fact?

Among the American soldiers that
have gone to war some of them came
from fine and honorable families of
their land, and had been accustomed
to eating good food, but when they be-
came soldiers they were fed on salt
pick and beans, and in some instances
were fed on horse flesh and hard tack.
Will our dear loved ones gain health
on this diet while they are waiting for
the slow hand of death? No.

It is also said that if they are passed
over to the Federal Government, the
latter will look for scientific physicians
to treat them. If this is the case they
might be benefited.

But it is only a little while ago that
an American leper escaped here from
America. He was taken to the Kalihii
receiving station and then returned to
America.

Was it because he was cured by those
American doctors that he came? No.
This is what we do know. There are
not houses in the United States of
America for lepers, and for years they
have stood and are still standing, and
there are lepers confined in them. One
white woman, who is a leper, left the
shores of Hawaii for America with
thoughts of being healed. Until today
she has not heard that she was cured,
or that any other person has been cured,
or that has been cured there. There
has not been a single American doctor
who has endeavored persistently to find
a proper medicine or remedy for the

healing of the unfortunates. Therefore,
if the Americans cannot give more time
to their own, do the people here think
that they will give more thought for
us? No.

If the American doctors will not try
to find medicines to cure their own un-
fortunates, do the people think they will
strive to do more for the benefit of the
Hawaiian race? No.

They will tell you that the American
doctors are ambitious and fond of no-
toriety, and they will come to Hawaii's
shores to seek for a way to become
noted. It is true the American people
are fond of honor and of gaining
notoriety, but if there has not arisen
in the physician's heart a desire to
strive for the benefit of his own race at
home and there gain honor, do the peo-
ple of Hawaii not think that in these
islands, thousands of miles away from
America, that he will wander here to
find honor and some means to make
him noted? No.

By looking carefully into this serious
question that has been put to you of
Hawaii, there is only one right thing
to do to continue the segregation of the
lepers as it is done at present, and to
look over and improve the laws con-
cerning the regulation of the Leper
Settlement. It is for you loved ones,
Oh Hawaii, to care for your loved ones,
and God will lead us through the path-
ways that will soothe and lighten the
sufferings of our native brethren from
the disease of leprosy.

AFRAID OF A RIO DISASTER

The refusal of the banks to accept
the \$140,000 draft of the Secretary of the
Treasury for payment, for fear of a
repetition of the Rio disaster, is assign-
ed by the Territorial officials as the
reason for the failure to make the an-
ticipated payment to the fire claimants.
The draft was presented to all the
banks in turn but not one would cash
it, the reason for this refusal being the
fact that it was not in duplicate and
the payment of such a large amount of
money without that safeguard was not
a wise business proposition. It was
argued that if there should be another
repetition of the Rio disaster in the
steamer which carried the draft, or if
it became lost in some other way,
the \$140,000 would very likely be
tied up for from six to nine months.
This happened at the time the Rio went
down, it requiring months before the
financial tangle caused by her sinking
was straightened out.

The draft has been forwarded to San
Francisco for payment there, and ten
per cent of the fire claims will be paid
pro rata upon receipt of the coin, un-
less legal complications stand in the
way.

FAMOUS HORSES FOR SALE.

Racing Firm of McLewee & Co. Will
Dissolve.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Somewhat of
a sensation has been caused in racing
circles by the announcement at Graves-
end that the racing firm of F. C. Mc-
Lewee & Co., a member of which is
"Diamond Jim" Brady, will dissolve,
and all its horses be sold at public auc-
tion on October 4th. This means that
Gold Heels and Major Dangerfield, two
of the greatest horses of the season,
will change owners. Hindred and sev-
eral two-year-olds complete the Mc-
Lewee string. Gold Heels is conceded
to be the champion of the season.
Among the races he won were the Sub-
urban and Brighton handicaps and the
Brighton cup. Major Dangerfield won
the Brooklyn Derby, the Lawrence Re-
alization and annual championship. In
the latter race the cold was so seriously
cut on the forehead that he had to be
left off for the season. All told three
horses have won about \$85,000 this year.
Neither of the partners will give any
reason for breaking up the stable.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Cry of "Fire" Caused Panic at Negro
Convention.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 20.—The
various undertaking establishments
were crowded this morning with hun-
dreds of persons, mostly delegates to
the National Negro Baptist convention,
searching for missing friends and re-
lative possible. Not a bid was received,
tives who might have been killed in last
night's stampede at the Shiloh colored
church, where a panic was caused by a
fight and a cry of "fire," while Booker
T. Washington was addressing the con-
vention.

Up to 9 o'clock about 50 bodies had
been identified, the greater number of
them being those of local residents, who
were visitors to the convention.

In front of each establishment is a
squad of police keeping back the surging
throng. Every effort is being made
to identify those bodies which have not
yet been claimed.

Panama Negotiations.

NEW YORK, September 20.—United
States Attorney-General Knox, who
went to France a few weeks ago to at-
tend a conference of officials concerned
in the sale of the Panama canal, re-
turned on the St. Paul today. He would
say nothing as to what was passed at
the second conference, nor would he
admit that the title to the canal had
been found good. Judge Chas. W. Rus-
sell, the Attorney-General's assistant,
who was abroad, also arrived on the
steamship. Mr. Russell said the title of
the Colombian government, which
extends from the year 1828 to 1894, was
good, but that the concession to be sub-
stantiated after 1894 had not yet been
affirmed.

Troops and Strikers.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A special from
Lisbon says that there have been colli-
sions between troops and strikers at
Guarda, near Oporto, during which a
number of workmen were killed.

ALL RED CABLE MAY COME HERE

Assistant Superintendent
of Fanning Station
Arrives.

Two British cable steamers will ar-
rive in Honolulu during the course of
the next few days. One is the Colonia
which left Victoria on Sept. 18th to lay
3,540 miles of cable to near Fanning Is-
land and then return to Honolulu. The
other is the steamer Anglia which left
London on August third and after mak-
ing the long voyage around through the
Suez canal is due here on October third.
The latter vessel is to lay the cable be-
tween Fanning Island and Suva, Fiji.

The Colonia is laying the new Pacific
cable at a smart rate. She left Bam-
field Creek on the nineteenth and is
putting the cable on the sea bottom at
the rate of seven and a half miles an
hour. Her cable only reaches to with-
in a hundred and seventy-five miles of
Fanning Island and when she gets to
that point she will attach the cable end
to a buoy and leave it there for the
Anglia to connect and lay it in to Fan-
ning Island and thence to Suva. The
Anglia comes here to meet the Colonia
so that the engineers who are laying
the cable may be transferred to her
from the Colonia and also some of the
cable laying machinery. Both are large
steamers and should excite considerable
interest while they remain in port as
it is seldom that a cable vessel is seen
in Pacific waters.

WILL THE CABLE COME HERE?

J. E. Dicketts, of Halifax, Nova Scot-
ia, arrived on the "all-red" liner Ao-
rang yesterday from Victoria. Mr.
Dicketts is on his way to Fanning Is-
land where he is to be assistant super-
intendent of the Pacific cable station.
Mr. Dicketts is now at the Moana Ho-
tel and will remain here until the ar-
rival of the Anglia from London as he
is to go to Fanning Island by that
steamer. Mr. Dicketts states that the
cable from Bamfield creek, Vancouver
Island, to Fanning Island will be laid
very near the Hawaiian Islands but
could not state definitely whether the
cable would be laid into Honolulu. If
the Pacific Cable Board could make ar-
rangements with the Commercial Cable
Company, which is to lay the American
cable to Honolulu, it is likely that the
cable which passes by the islands to
Fanning Island will be taken up, cut,
the two ends laid into Honolulu, and a
transmitting station established here.
If this is done Honolulu would always
be sure of a cable service for if one line
broke the other could be used by both
companies until repairs could be effect-
ed to the broken one.

Mr. Dicketts thinks that the new
"all-red" cable will get a tremendous
amount of business. He says that there
is a great deal of sentiment behind the
cable and that Britishers will give it
great support. Australia has for years
been in the hands of the Eastern Cable
Company and now that an all British
line is being put through Australian
and English merchants will use it in
preference to the old one.

"The cable," says Mr. Dicketts, "will
be completed before the end of Novem-
ber. Already the line has been laid and
is being used between Queensland and
Norfolk Island, a distance of 555 miles,
and between Norfolk Island and Fiji,
981 miles, and between Norfolk and
New Zealand, 512 miles, or 2,334 miles in
all, which is now in working order. In
two weeks time the section as far as
Fanning Island will be nearly complete
and a few weeks more will see it con-
structed to Fiji, completing the work
and forming one of the finest cable
services in existence."

Mr. Dicketts is going to Fanning for
a two years stay. He expects his wife
to follow him in a few weeks time. He
has with him his nephew, F. C. Chap-
man, a young cable operator.

Although the cable that is being laid
between Bamfield creek and Fanning
constitutes the longest section of cable
in the world it can be laid very quickly
as the route over which it passes has a
remarkably even bottom. It was sur-
veyed by H. M. S. Egeria and the deepest
hole found was about 3,000 fathoms or
nearly three miles. At the rate that
the Colonia steams she will hold the big
cable in suspension behind her for fif-
teen miles before it can touch the bot-
tom of the sea at this deep point.

Every precaution has been taken to
prevent a long delay in case the cable
should break while being laid. Situated
near the stern of the vessel is a large
buoy, which, in case of a break, is
heaved overboard to mark the spot.
Attached to the buoy is a peculiar
mushroom anchor of about three hun-
dred pounds weight, the head of the
mushroom being down, and the concave
surface up, so that this cup like anchor
is speedily filled with silt and more
firmly held in position day by day. In
this way it is comparatively easy for
the cable ship to go back and pick up
the wire again, after which the cable is
applied by special machinery carried on
board.

A magnificent structure has been
erected at Bamfield creek for the cable
terminus. The buildings would grace
a big city as they are of the latest style
of architecture and well constructed
throughout. At Fanning Island it is
said that the Pacific Cable station is to
be a very fine one. Although the build-
ings there are to be constructed of
coral rock and cement their total cost
will amount to nearly \$150,000. Quite a
large staff will live on the station as all
messages have to be transmitted there.
The Oceanic Steamship Company's
ships are to call at the island on the re-
turn trip from New Zealand and it is



If you are young,
you naturally ap-
pear so.
If you are old,
why appear so?
Ayer's Hair Vigor
will surely restore
color to your gray
hair, and will give
to it all the
wealth and
gloss of yea-
rly life. It
will stop
falling of the
hair
also; and
will keep
the scalp clean and healthy, entirely
free from dandruff.

And it makes the hair grow thick
and long. This is because it is a hair-
food, giving to the hair just what it
needs to make it grow as nature in-
tended.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

There's a pleasure in offering to you
such a preparation; while you will cer-
tainly feel a sense of security in using
something that others have used for
half a century.

Do not be deceived by cheap imita-
tions which will only disappoint you.
Make sure that you get the genuine
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

"Elite" Enameled Ware

Turquoise Blue
Outside
Pure White Inside

This is made of EXTRA
HEAVY MATERIAL, and
COATED FOUR TIMES.
These goods are a product of
Austria, and will outlast any
article manufactured.

Our stock is large and
the assortment complete, con-
sisting principally of sauce-
pans, stew pans, kettles, fry-
ing pans, baking pans, coffee
pots, tea pots, etc., etc.

We are sole distributing
agents for the Territory of Ha-
waii.

See the display in one of
our large windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass
and Housefurnishings.

Sole Agents for the Cele-
brated Detroit Jewel Stoves
and Gurney Refrigerators.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

SLOOP SINKS IN HARBOR

Five Persons Out But
They All Wade
Ashore.

Maui, Sept. 27, 1902.

On the 24th a small sloop containing "Mayor" Matt McCann of Lahaina, "Skipper" Charlie, two sailors and a Japanese was upset at Kaunakakai, Molokai. Nothing serious resulted, as the water was so shoal that they waded ashore. Of course all their luggage sank to the muddy bottom as the boat "turned turtle" with the top of the mast in the mud.

It seems that the six persons had voyaged from Lahaina and after many perilous escapes from upsetting reached Kaunakakai, where through some carelessness—the letting go of the main sheet is the reason rumor has given—met with the overturning. Some Hawaiians in the vicinity have righted the sloop. Mr. McCann and party are at Kalae.

STRAYS.

Lahainaluna Seminary began the year with fifty pupils.

On Wednesday, the 24th, the steamer Lohua made her record trip to Honolulu. She took Lawyer McClanahan to Honolulu in eight hours. Started at 3 a. m. and arrived in Honolulu at 11 a. m. Capt. Napala is most proud of the record.

Volcanic smoke enveloped Maui and Molokai during the 21st and 22nd.

The afternoon of the 21st the "Lahainas" vanquished the "Malles" by the score of fifteen to six. The baseball game took place at Lahaina. E. M. Brown, former pitcher of the Hilo club, assisted the "Lahainas" very much, at first base and by his heavy hitting.

On the 28th, the married men of Wailuku will play the Lahaina benedictus at Lahaina. Brown will pitch for Lahaina.

Ping pong is a popular game among the girls at the Bishop Home at Kalaupapa. Some benevolent person should donate another ping pong set, as they have only one and nearly a hundred girls to use it.

Walter Wall of Honolulu is at Kalae, Molokai, on a hunting trip.

A "Home Rule" party of speakers will stump Molokai next week. Hon. S. Kalua and Sol Kawahoa are included.

The streets in the Molokai settlement have recently been named and signposts erected. Some of the names are Beretania, Kalulani, McKinley, Kamehameha, Baldwin, etc. They were chosen by vote.

The probable outcome of Kamalo plantation affairs is that everything will be sold at auction—so kamaalans think.

The Board of Registration have registered between sixteen and seventeen hundred so far. The Maui registration will probably equal that of two years ago, 2058. The Board will sit in Wailuku the last three or four days before Oct. 10th, the time set by law for registration cease.

Weather: Very pleasant.

Dal Hawkins Knocked Out.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 18.—Dal Hawkins of San Francisco was knocked out by Jack Clifford tonight by a short arm right hook to the jaw in the seventh round. The fight apparently was Hawkins' up to the fifth round, but he lacked the staying power of his younger antagonist.

YES OR NO?

Honolulu People Are Respectfully Asked to Answer These Questions.

Is there anything in the evidence of one's senses?

Is there anything in the testimony of one's friends?

Can reliance be placed upon statements from people we know?

Are the opinions of local citizens of any greater moment than those of strangers?

Would you sooner believe people living in some far-away place than residents of your own city?

We think not! for home proof can easily be investigated.

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Trust officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co's store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WRIGHT HAS HIS DEFENSE

Alleged That He Will
Ask for Man With
Key.

B. Haywood Wright's defense to the charge of embezzlement of public moneys preferred against him by the Territorial government, will doubtless be the admission of his having cashed the check of the Hawaiian Electric Company and placed the proceeds therefrom in the safe in the Public Works department, and that others besides himself had access to the safe and moneys.

On Saturday the prisoner, who has been held in Oahu prison for two weeks, appeared before Judge Wilcox in the police court. Several witnesses presented proof that the Hawaiian Electric Company's check for \$3289.53 was given to B. H. Wright, then chief clerk of the Public Works Department, and that the same had been cashed at the Bank of Hawaii.

One of the most important pieces of evidence brought out in the examination was that of Attorney General E. P. Dole. He stated that on September 9 he had a conversation with Wright. Information had come to him on Monday, September 8, which caused him to have a meeting with Wright, together with the latter's counsel and certain officials.

This was at 11 a. m., at which time no defalcation had been suggested. At that time Deputy Auditor Meyers opened the safe in the Public Works Department in the presence of the assembled officials, Wright and his attorneys. The cash was then counted.

"There was a deficit announced by the Deputy Auditor of \$2500.10," said Mr. Dole. "He was asked if the deficit was correct and he stated that there was no doubt of it, and that he would refund the money within four days. The amount of the Hawaiian Electric Company's check came up and I asked defendant if he had cashed the check, which he admitted. I asked him what he had done with the money and he answered 'It is gone.' Further he declined to answer. I told him he must be taken in charge until the facts were more fully known though I could not guarantee his not being arrested at any time on a warrant. He acceded to this procedure.

Mr. Ashford, counsel for defendant, asked for a postponement at the opening of the case which was denied by Judge Wilcox. The first witness was Manager A. Gartley of the Hawaiian Electric Company. The check in question was shown to Gartley, which he said had been signed by himself, being the amount due on franchise royalty of 2 1/2 per cent on certain moneys of the gross income by the company for lighting and power. Walter S. Binley, the bookkeeper for the Electric Company, testified to having filled in the body of the check and presenting it to Mr. Gartley for signature. He said he delivered the check with a voucher to B. Wright, who signed the voucher in his presence. Frank Atherton, cashier of the Bank of Hawaii, recognized on the check the bank's mark of "paid," but under cross-examination could not state definitely whether it had been cashed personally by B. H. Wright.

Checks were cashed in a routine way, unless there was something extraordinary about it, at which time perhaps the incident would be more definitely stamped upon his memory.

Manuel Cook, first bookkeeper of the Public Works Department, testified that the clerks there took instructions from Wright. It was Cook's duty to receive the cash during the day. He could not state definitely whether Wright had the power to collect or receipt for moneys due the Department. Cook stated there was no entry for the amount of the check on August 15 or subsequently, in which the Electric Company had been credited. In the absence of the cashier Cook sometimes receipted for moneys and filled out the stubs in the receipt book when Siemens, the cashier, was absent. Cook said that the cashier endeavored to hand over the cash taken in each day, but he heard Wright say to Siemens, "Never mind, wait a day or so." When the cash was not so turned over it was held in the cashier's private safe. Cook said he had never received the check in question or the money derived therefrom.

The case was adjourned till next Thursday.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA

OTTAWA, September 20.—Sir Frederick Borden, who returned here today, was asked as to his views on military defence and what was the outcome of the colonial conference.

Sir Frederick replied that Canada would not make one dollar of expenditure which would not be wholly under the control of the Canadian parliament. The views of the government were still the same as that which he gave in parliament last session. Canada would take upon herself the defence of the Dominion, and make the militia as efficient as possible.

Seeking Markets.

LONDON, September 20.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg today announces that the officials of the ministry to railroads are considering a project for reducing rates so as to enable Siberian butter to be exported from Pacific ports to the United States, by way of Vladivostok.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

While there has been a fairly good feeling during the week past, the temper of the market seems to show that even the fractional advance in sugar has served to strengthen the holders of stocks, and they look forward with a greater degree of hope to the future of the staple. This feeling finds greatest strength among the men who have been longest connected with the business of handling the staple, and the outlook seems to be that there will be more local upholding of the market.

The better feeling was shown in Oloa, which scored a fractional advance both in the assessable and paid up shares. There were sales of 470 shares of the paid up at \$3 late in the week, while the assessable of which 20 shares were sold on Monday at \$2.75, stiffened until yesterday the sale of 50 shares was made at \$4. Not only is this the record of the market, but there is a strong feeling that there will be little of the stock come out even at this figure. There will be some time before the stock will move as freely as in the past, for the reason that most of the assessable has been paid up and there will be less draft upon the community to take care of the assessments which are yet to be called.

The only sales made of Ewa were at the beginning of the week. Then after a sale of 23 shares at \$19.25 the price went on up to \$19.50, at which five shares were traded in and there the transfers ended, though there have been offerings at \$20 and offers of \$19.50, but the holders are firm and it is certain that they will hold out for the higher price.

There was an advance of a quarter on Waiwala bonds, and the holders of the stock of that corporation are firm in their demands for \$40, the offered price being some lower. The general run of shares are unchanged.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

While the real estate market of the week has been practically the same as last week, with nothing doing all along the line, there have been several reports of small lots, in the outlying districts in the main, and these have served to keep the brokers from becoming despondent. There is some land-selling in the Kalia district and the Nuuanu district has been the scene of light movement.

The building in the downtown district is going on apace. The Kapiolani Estate building is progressing favorably and the newer buildings are now almost ready for occupancy. The Wally building will be turned over by the contractor today, and the tenants are making ready to get into the quarters. The entire ground floor of this building will be taken over by the Oriental Bazaar, which is now further down the street. The stores will be connected with arches and new fixtures brought down from San Francisco. The O'Neill building will be under way soon as the excavation for the foundation is practically completed.

SUGAR MARKET.

The sugar market, as reported by Williams, Dimond & Company to their local correspondents, Schaefer & Co., is as follows:

We last addressed you 13th inst. per Alameda.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5th still being in force. After the lapse of a considerable time, Beet Granulated is once more for sale in this market in either straight or mixed lots (100 lb. bags only), the Western Sugar Refining Co., under date of September 15th, having issued a list supplementary to their list of March 5th, wherein they quote Beet Granulated at 4.15c, for sale in California, Oregon and Washington, and 3.90c for export.

Basis—No sales since last advice; consequently basis for 94 degrees Centrifugals in New York, established by transaction recorded 3rd inst., remains at 3.4375c; San Francisco, 3.0625c.

New York Refined—An advance of five points occurred 16th inst., establishing a quotation on that date of 4.55c equivalent to 4.45c net cash.

London Beets—Sept. 13th to 16th, 6s; 17th and 18th, 6s 1/4d.

London Cable—Sept. 13th quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 7 1/2d; Fair Refining 6s 6d; same date last year, 10s and 9s respectively. October Beets 6s 3d, against 8s 1/4d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—A quiet, steady market for Raws, with a firm undertone, is in evidence according to latest mail advices from New York under date of the 13th inst. The demand for Refined is excellent, and notwithstanding large deliveries, refiners are oversold. Present appearances seemingly warrant the expectation of continuance of a heavy demand in this article for a longer period than is customary throughout the closing months of the year, in which event refiners are likely to purchase liberally to the advantage of holders of raw sugars. European Beet crop reports are favorable, and preliminary estimates based on Mr. Licht's figures of a probable deficiency of 15 to 20 per cent per acre in the weights cannot admit of a decrease in the next European Beet crop of more than 600,000 to 700,000 tons from that of last year. Latest estimates from Cuba reveal a balance of 176,000 tons still remaining there, of which 126,000 tons are in first hands. Weather reports are satisfactory. Figures show that approximately 80,000 tons of Java sugars remain unsold, a portion of which may still go to China and Japan.

Latest Statistical Position—Willett & Gray report Sept. 11th, United States four ports in all hands, estimated Sept. 10th, 185,274 tons, against 187,232 tons same date last year. Six ports Cuba, estimated Sept. 9th, 176,000 tons, against 182,984 tons corresponding period last year. United Kingdom, estimated Sept. 6th, 182,000 tons, against 123,454 tons same date last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable, Sept. 11th, at latest uneven dates, 1,902,274 tons, against 922,670 tons; increase over last year, 979,604 tons.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The advance in the price of raw sugar to 3 1/2c has given new life to the sugar shares. The shares of many companies are now in strong demand and transactions are more frequent. But there are few shares in the market at present prices and an advance is looked for. The many adverse conditions which conspired to depress sugar shares for so long a time are one by one being changed to favorable conditions. The only real unfavorable condition at present is the low price of raw sugar. The two factors which have produced that are the surplus production and the temporary hoarding of the Cuba crop in anticipation of lower tariff rates in this country. Both of these factors are changing, the surplus in the world is diminishing and the Cuban crop is now nearly out of the way. The change in these two conditions has already advanced the price of raw sugar from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 and a still further advance is expected by experts. Four cents is what is looked for early next year. At this price the plantations on the Islands will make a great deal of money. For instance, Mr. Baldwin of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company predicts a crop of 30,000 tons. With sugar at 4c, the plantation would realize about \$70 a ton for this sugar and the Hawaiian's gross income would be about \$2,000,000, with expenses at less than \$1,000,000, leaving a net profit of over \$1,000,000. The same bright prospect is in store for the other plantations.

Onomea was strong during the week. It is 20 bid, 21 asked. This plantation has a surplus of \$145,000 on hand. A year ago its surplus was \$32,790.95 and October 1, 1900, its surplus was \$7,678.87. The following financial statement for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901, will be interesting:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Realizations—
For gross proceeds of sales sugar as per accounts sales received up to Sept. 30, 1901, 5,727 tons \$466,228 41
Estimated gross value of balance of crop abroad, 2,969 tons 219,715 55

Total crop, 8,696 tons \$685,943 96
By over-run in proceeds balance crop of 1900. 13,492 97
Over estimated value 817 40
By seed cane sold 430 00
By dividends on stock held Hilo & Hawaii Tel. & Telegraph Co 4,678 85
Profits from plantation stores and sundry petty receipts \$705,360 38
Total realizations \$1,395,442 72

To operating and marketing expenses as shown \$609,442 72
To Japanese passage money written off. 3,305 58
 \$612,748 30

Balance being profits for the year 92,612 04
Paid dividends 87,500 00

Balance unexpended 5,112 08
Balance at credit on Oct. 1, 1900 77,678 87

Balance at credit on Oct. 1, 1901 \$2,790 95

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Kumukahi & w/ to F. K. Hoolae, D. por of p. land Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu, con \$1 etc

Do R Naone & w/ to H. E. Walker, D. por R P 1762 Kul 197 cor Kawalahao, Chamberlain St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$2500

F. H. Wilcox by atty to Mary A. Horner, D. lots 6, 7, 8 & 9, blk D, Kapiolani Park Add, Honolulu, Oahu, con \$500.

Sept 14—L. B. Kerr & w/ to H. M. Dow, D. 22622 sq ft land Prospect St., Honolulu, Oahu, con \$1 & mtg \$2500

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the evening cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tormented infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soothe the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & LYNCH, Cape Town. How to Cure Baby Humours, free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
CHINA SEPT. 28	PERU SEPT. 28
DOCK OCT. 4	COPTIC OCT. 7
NIPPON MARU OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU OCT. 14
PERU OCT. 22	KOREA OCT. 23
DOCK OCT. 23	GAELIC NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU NOV. 6
KOREA NOV. 14	CHINA NOV. 12
GAELIC NOV. 22	DORIC NOV. 25
HONGKONG MARU DEC. 3	NIPPON MARU DEC. 5
CHINA DEC. 10	PERU DEC. 13
DOCK DEC. 18	COPTIC DEC. 18
NIPPON MARU DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU DEC. 27
PERU JAN. 3	KOREA JAN. 3

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MEN'S COUNTRY CLUB.

Made of Box Calf, Black Vici Welta. Latest shapes. Comfort, ease and durability guaranteed. All leather. Sizes, 6 to 11.

MADE BY
HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

SOLD BY
Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited.
1057 FORT STREET.

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITH-OUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM. DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cures short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s 1/4d, 2s 1/4d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davesport, 23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

